

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXII.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1809.

[NUMBER 12]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY THOMAS SMITH,
AT DANIEL BRADFORD'S OLD STAND.

CONDITIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance; or THREE DOLLARS to be paid at the expiration of the year.

* All letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid otherwise they will not be attended to.

JOSEPH HAMILTON DAVEISS, Attorney,
will resume his practice—He resides in Lexington. All letters to him must be postpaid.
Feb'y. 15th, 1809.

Charles Humphreys
PRACTICES Law in the Fayette and Jessamine courts.
May, 1809.

NOTICE.
WILLIAM MACBEEAN will PRACTICE LAW in the Fayette and Madison County and Circuit Courts—his office is removed to the house of Mr. Danl. Bradford, on Main-street.
Lexington, 23d May, 1809.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL has removed to Lexington, and will Practice Medicine in all its branches. He lives in the new brick house on Main street, next door to Benjamin Stout.
May 16th, 1809.

COW POCK INOCULATION.
DOCTOR JO. BOSWELL has procured some Genuine Cow Pock Matter, and will inoculate all that may call on him.
June 12th, 1809.

COW POX.
Dr. E. WARFIELD is happy in being able to inform the citizens of Lexington, that he has now the Genuine Cow Pox Matter, taken from the arms of those inoculated here; and will inoculate at his own house, from them that have it in its proper state, or at the houses of any of those who may desire it, in town or country.
June 10th, 1809.

CASH given for HEMP, by
Fisher & Sutton.
Who wish to hire 16 Negro Boys, from 12 to 16 years old, for a term of years.
if Lexington, 3d Feb. 1808.

Wanted to contract for one thousand bushels
Stone Coals,
delivered at this place—Apply to
Cutbert Banks.
Lexington Nov. 28 1808.

Garrett and Mills,
HAVE received, and are now opening in the store house of Maj. Alexander Parker, opposite the court house, a large assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
which they are disposed to sell on reasonable terms. Cash given for HEMP.
Lexington, February, 1809.

A Mule Strayed
FROM my farm in the month of October last—one of two joints have been taken off the tail, and it is branded on the near shoulder Br. but the brand may hardly be perceptible. It may probably be within a range of from ten to twenty miles from Lexington, and is perhaps the only stray mule in that distance. Any person who will send it home, or give information where it is to be had, shall be well rewarded.
Robert Barr.
Locust Grove, near Lexington,
April 22d, 1809.
This mule will be 2 or 3 years old this spring.

Stolen
ON the night of the 13th instant, from my pasture lot, within the bounds of the town of Lexington, a bay HORSE, about fifteen and a half hands high, six years old, nicked and bobbed, no marks recollected. Ample compensation will be made those who will bring him to
James B. January.
June 20th, 1809.

BLUE DYING
Next door to Patterson Bain's Hat Manufactory, on Main Street.
Hugh Crawford.
For CASH I will sell COSSACK BOOTS at Six Dollars a pair.
Lexington, April 29, 1809.

A likely young Negro Woman for Sale.
SHE is an excellent House Servant. Enquire of the Pri. ter.
Lexington, August 19 1809.

Doctor James Overton
WILL practice PHYSIC in Lexington and its neighbourhood; he keeps his shop on Main Street, nearly opposite the court house; where he is for sale an extensive stock of
GENUINE MEDICINES;
together with a complete assortment of SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, made after the latest and most approved models.
For Sale
THE PLACE whereon I now live, of 205 acres, on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county; fine water and well improved. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.
John Rogers.

Notice.
I INTEND starting to Baltimore on the 20th of October next. Any person wishing any business transacted in that city, can have it done on the most moderate terms, and to their satisfaction. Sufficient security will be given to those gentlemen who may choose to employ me.
N. B. I will return by the way of Pittsburgh down the river, some time in December next.
NUGENT GARDINER.

REMOVAL.
YEISER'S CURRYING SHOP is removed to his New Brick House on the corner where the old Court House formerly stood, opposite Archibald Logan's, on Main street, and Patterson Bain's on Main Cross street.
Lexington Sept. 19, 1809.

15th Feb. 1809.
Taken up by George Bishop, living in Fleming county, on Poplar run, a brown Mare, supposed to be seven years old last spring, about 14 hands high, with white spots on each side of her back and on each shoulder, and badly crippled in her left fore foot and leg; appraised to five dollars.
William G. Lowrey, j. p. F. c.

A Saddle Found.
A Noble Shired Saddle, in appearance about half worn, with plated stirrups and head, has a blue cloth, was found in the woods on the 21st inst. near the farm of Col. James Trotter, by a negro man—The owner may have it by proving his property and paying the expense of this advertisement.
Sept. 25th, 1809.

THE KENTUCKY HOTEL.
THE Subscriber has leased of Mr. Henry Clay, for a term of years, that valuable stand for a Tavern, in the town of Lexington, formerly known by the name of Travellers' Hall, where he has opened a Hotel under the above title. The situation of this property, on the public square, directly opposite the North East front of the court house, and in the centre of business, gives it peculiar advantages. Great expense has been incurred in repairs and improvements, and in point of space, convenience and comfort the apartments of the house are surpassed by none. A new stable has been erected on the back part of the lot which he ventures to pronounce is the best in the state, which will be under the immediate superintendence of Mr. William T. Banton. He has provided himself with good servants, a plentiful stock of the best liquors, and in short with every necessary calculated to accommodate and render agreeable the time of those who may favor him with their custom; and he trusts that from the attention which he means personally to give to every department of his business, he will be found to merit that patronage which he thus presumes to solicit from the public.
Lexington, Jan. 1st, 1809.

TO MERCHANTS.
Just received, and for sale by LEWIS SANDERS,
42 Packages Merchandise, viz:
316 Pieces assorted 7 8 Prints, in cases
21 ditto ditto 9 8 Superfine Fancies
25 ditto Furniture, assorted
4 ditto Furniture Checks
36 ditto Gingham
40 ditto 7 8 Cotton Plattilas, in imitation of German
40 ditto 7 8 Black Cambricks
281 ditto 4 4 and 6 4 Plain Cambric Muslins
80 ditto Shirting Muslin
21 ditto assorted good and cheap neat Fancy Muslins
13 doz. ditto handsome & cheap Muslin Shawls
34 elegant Muslin Worked Dresses or Robes
16 pieces ass'd Waistcoating, chiefly low priced
40 ditto Twilled Nankens
Madras, Cambric and Pullicat, and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, and Barcelona ditto
50lbs. or 3,200 balls Pratt's best Sewing Cotton
10 pieces Twist Stripes
10 ditto 9 8 and 5 4 Cotton Huckabacks, for table cloths, &c. &c.
4 ditto black patent Lace
73 doz. men's, misses' and child's Cotton Hose, assorted
2 doz. Ladies' Silk ditto
12 doz. Cotton Gloves, 8 gross narrow and 4 gross broad Binding
16 2 3 doz. assorted fashionable Cotton Shawls
17 bales India Muslins, Gurraths, Baftas, Cossacs, Mamoodies, Sannahs, &c. &c.
1 bale Madras Handkerchiefs, 60 pieces, and 1 bale India Check, 95 pieces
2 cases 7 8 Dimities, 27 and 29 pieces
1 bale good 6 4 Cloths, assorted
1 bale ditto Coatings
1 case 30 pieces, and 1 case 40 pieces Cotton Checks
2 boxes best London Pins, full papers 3 1 2, 4, 4 1 2 & 5lb. 254 Packets.
The above Goods have been well chosen for this market, and will be sold on advantageous terms to the purchasers—to be sold at Philadelphia fair prices, by sending a small commission to cover risk and charges.
Lexington 20th June, 1809.

J. & D. Maccoun
HAVE for sale at the most reduced prices, by wholesale or retail an extensive assortment of **MERCHANDIZE**, which they are now opening, suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low terms. Also eight pipes of genuine and very superior quality Madeira Wine, & fifty boxes of best Spanish Segars. They are as usual supplied from their nail manufactory with a general assortment of Cut and Wrought Nails.
Lexington, April 25th, 1809.

A REQUEST.
HAVING purchased the Library of the late Col. George Nicholas, and being authorized to receive all books that have been loaned out of it—I will thank those persons who have borrowed any of them, to return them to me in Lexington, or inform me, where they can be had.
William T. Barry.
December 17th, 1807.

Postlethwait's Tavern,
Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Limestone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.
J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.
January 20, 1809.

REMOVAL.
The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general for the great encouragement he has experienced during his residence in this place, and inform them that he has removed his cabinet work shop, to the lot on Main street adjoining Mr. Humphrey's, where all orders will be punctually executed by the public's humble servant.
Robert Wilson.

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co.
HAVE received an assortment of **RITTENHOUSE'S** improved **SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES**, prices from \$27 to \$46; **PLATTING INSTRUMENTS** in cases, **GUNTER'S SCALES**, **SURVEYOR'S CHAINS**, **PROTRACTORS**, and **STEEL JOINT DIVIDERS**.
They have likewise received a quantity of best **PRINTING INK**.
Lexington, May 22d, 1809.

MACCOUN, TILFORD, & Co.
HAVE this day received from Philadelphia the following **VALUABLE BOOKS**.
Chapman's Select Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary; a Translation of the Bible from the Septuagint, by Charles Thompson, late secretary to the Congress of the U. States; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Campbell's Lectures on Church History, to which is added his celebrated Essay on Miracles; Richerand's Physiology; Rippon's Hymns, a new edition, with a supplement containing the improvements in the 14th London edition; Telemachus; the Discarded Son, a celebrated new Novel, by Mrs. Roche; Zollikoff's Sermons; Cowper's Poems; Armstrong's Works; Johnson's Poetical Works; Newton on the Prophecies; Reid's Essays; Duncan's Dispensatory; St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, a new edition with numerous original notes and illustrations, by B. S. Barton, M. D. Sanders's Select Sermons; Vicar of Wakefield in French; Briggs's Cookery; Mysteries of Utopia; Children of the Abbey; Franklin's Works; Dwight's edition of Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns; Village Dialogues; do. Sermons; Coxe's American Dispensary; Buck's Miscellaneous Works; Perrin's Grammar; Porrey's French Spelling Book; The Lovers of La Vendee, a new Novel; Gass's Journal of Lewis & Clarke's Voyages; Brown's concordance; Corinna, by Madam de Staël Holstein; the Life of Fox; St. Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond; Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel; Petrarch's Poems; Lay of an Irish Harp, or Metrical Fragments, by Miss Owenson; Accutis Analysis of Minerals; do. Chemistry; Foundling of Belgrade, a new Novel, translated from the French by W. Jennings; Don Quixote; Smart's Horace; Fuller's Gospel its own Witness; David's Psalms, with Brown's Notes; Pocket Bibles with and without Psalms; Horrors of St. Domingo, in Letters by a Lady, written to Col. Burr; Cowper's Task; Murray's Materia Medica; Underwood on the Diseases of Children; Claims of Literature; Clark's Magazine; Barrow's Lectures; Volney's Ruins; Court of St. Cloud; Bonaparte's Campaigns; History of Chili, by the Abbe Molina; Smith's Letters to Belsham; Gillic's Greece; Coxe's Medical Dictionary; Henning and Munroe's Reports; Kyd on Exchange; do. on Awards; Graydon's Digest; The whole proceedings in the case Olmstead and others, against Rittenhouse's executors with the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and other matters relative to this important subject, collected and arranged by R. Peters, jun. The World a new Comedy, in five acts, performed at Drury-Lane Theatre, and published in London in 1808; Blind Boy a melo drama in two acts, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, in 1808; Jonathan Postfree; the Man of the World; Adegitha, &c. &c. They have now on hand an extensive collection of Books and Stationery, which will be sold wholesale or retail at the Philadelphia and New York prices; and in general without charging for carriage. Also in the press and will be published in a few weeks, Guthrie's Arithmetic and Murray's Grammar abridged, from the Twentieth London edition.
Lexington, June 9th, 1809.

J. & D. Maccoun
HAVE for sale at the most reduced prices, by wholesale or retail an extensive assortment of **MERCHANDIZE**, which they are now opening, suitable for the spring and summer seasons, which were carefully selected in Philadelphia, and purchased on unusually low terms. Also eight pipes of genuine and very superior quality Madeira Wine, & fifty boxes of best Spanish Segars. They are as usual supplied from their nail manufactory with a general assortment of Cut and Wrought Nails.
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Robert Wilson.

Pork and Beef Wanted.
CASH will be given, by the subscriber, during the ensuing winter, for about three hundred large corn-fattened HOGS, weighing 200lbs. each and upwards—also, for 180 large stalled BEEVES—delivered in Lexington. He will allow a liberal price to any person who will engage to deliver two hundred fat Hogs on foot, at Fort Adams or New-Orleans, as early as practicable.
James Morrison.
Lexington, 8th Sept. 1809.

Scott county, set.—Taken up by Thomas Knox, living on North Elkhorn, near Tolver Craig's mills, a Sorrel Mare, about 8 years old, 13 1 2 hands high, small white spot on the right shoulder, no brand perceivable; appraised to \$15. Given under my hand, this 19th day of April, 1809.
David Thomson, j. p.

Taken up by Mosias Jones in Madison county, at the Mouth of Silver creek, a Bright Sorrel Mare, with a Young Colt, about 6 or 7 years old, 13 1 2 hands 3 inches high, one hind foot white, no brand perceivable; appraised to \$40, before me, this 12th day of May, 1809.
Mitchell Overstreet, j. p. M. c.

A Saddle Found.
A Noble Shired Saddle, in appearance about half worn, with plated stirrups and head, has a blue cloth, was found in the woods on the 21st inst. near the farm of Col. James Trotter, by a negro man—The owner may have it by proving his property and paying the expense of this advertisement.
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40 ditto 7 8 Cotton Plattilas, in imitation of German
40 ditto 7 8 Black Cambricks
281 ditto 4 4 and 6 4 Plain Cambric Muslins
80 ditto Shirting Muslin
21 ditto assorted good and cheap neat Fancy Muslins
13 doz. ditto handsome & cheap Muslin Shawls
34 elegant Muslin Worked Dresses or Robes
16 pieces ass'd Waistcoating, chiefly low priced
40 ditto Twilled Nankens
Madras, Cambric and Pullicat, and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, and Barcelona ditto
50lbs. or 3,200 balls Pratt's best Sewing Cotton
10 pieces Twist Stripes
10 ditto 9 8 and 5 4 Cotton Huckabacks, for table cloths, &c. &c.
4 ditto black patent Lace
73 doz. men's, misses' and child's Cotton Hose, assorted
2 doz. Ladies' Silk ditto
12 doz. Cotton Gloves, 8 gross narrow and 4 gross broad Binding
16 2 3 doz. assorted fashionable Cotton Shawls
17 bales India Muslins, Gurraths, Baftas, Cossacs, Mamoodies, Sannahs, &c. &c.
1 bale Madras Handkerchiefs, 60 pieces, and 1 bale India Check, 95 pieces
2 cases 7 8 Dimities, 27 and 29 pieces
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50lbs. or 3,200 balls Pratt's best Sewing Cotton
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Postlethwait's Tavern,
Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Limestone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.
J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.
January 20, 1809.

REMOVAL.
The subscriber takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public in general for the great encouragement he has experienced during his residence in this place, and inform them that he has removed his cabinet work shop, to the lot on Main street adjoining Mr. Humphrey's, where all orders will be punctually executed by the public's humble servant.
Robert Wilson.

NATHANIEL PRENTISS
MAKES Boots & Shoes, in the house lately occupied by Messrs. Fishell & Gallatin, nearly opposite Mr. Bradford's office, in such a manner as makes it the interest of the public to give him a portion of their patronage. Shoemakers can be supplied with Lasts, Boot-trees, &c. &c.
N. B. A lad of respectable connections, wanted as an apprentice.
12m

Valuable Property For Sale.
LOT OF GROUND, lying on Main-Cross street in this town, extending one hundred and thirty-one feet six inches on said street, and back one hundred feet. There is on the lot a good Brick Stable, Coach House, Cow House and Granary. Also a Brick Factory, upwards of 60 feet in front, with a frame shed the whole length. This lot and the buildings are well calculated for the manufacture of bagging, or for a variety of other branches of business. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.
George Anderson.
Should the above property not be sold in two weeks the buildings will be rented.
Lexington, October 11. 1808.

For Sale
SEVERAL likely young NEGROES, for cash or on a short credit, with approved security. Enquire at this office.
D. Cooper.

To Sportsmen.
THE Lexington Jockey Club Races will commence on Thursday the 12th day of October next, free for any horse, mare or gelding.
The first day's purse will be \$300, the heats 4 miles.
The second day's purse will be \$150, the heats 3 miles.
The third day's purse will be the entrance money of the preceding days, the heats 2 miles.
The horses are to start precisely at 12 o'clock, and to carry weights as follows:
Aged Horses, - - - - 126 lbs.
6 years old, - - - - 122
5 years old, - - - - 114
4 years old, - - - - 100
3 years old, - - - - 86
The horses must be entered by name, with the secretary of the Club before 9 o'clock of the evening preceding the day for which they are entered, or double at the polls. The riders are to be dressed in silk or satin jackets, and to wear caps.
John L. Martin, Sec.
Lexington Ky. July 11, 1809.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
LEE AND SON'S
PATENT & FAMILY MEDICINES,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY
SCOTT, TROTTER & CO.
LEXINGTON.
Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.
This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers, is recommended
Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Prepared by Richard Lee & Son, Baltimore.
Persons willing to purchase this valuable medicine, are requested to be particular in enquiring for LEE'S anti-bilious pills, put up in wooden boxes, having on the outside wrapper, the signature of Richard Lee and Son—this is necessary, as there are pills of the same name.
The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.
They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—produce a fresh peristalsis, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—tickles at the stomach, and severe headache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.
They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.
Lee's Elixir,
A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Catarrhus Asthmæ, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions. To parents who may have Children afflicted with the Whooping-Cough—
This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time, entirely removes the moul crudi disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.
Lee's Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.
A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White-Swelling, Chills and Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Face and Neck, &c.
Lee's Grand Restorative
proves by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of Nervous Disorders, Consumptions, Lowness of Spirits, Inward Weakness, &c.
Twenty thousand cures have been performed by
Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch
which is warranted an infallible remedy by one application, without mercury of any other pernicious ingredients, being entirely a vegetable preparation.
Ague and Fever Drops,
for the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fever.
Persian Lotion,

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 11.

AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT

The battle fought near Aspern, on the Marchfeld, on the 21st and 22d of May, 1809, between the Archduke Charles, Generalissimo of the Imperial Austrian armies, and the Emperor Napoleon, Commander in Chief of the French and allied armies.—Continued.

SECOND COLUMN.

The advanced guard commanded by lieutenant, Frey, advanced by Leopoldau and Sagran towards Hirschlatten, and consisted of one battalion of Chasseurs, and two battalions of Anton Mitlovsky under general Winzingerode, as well as the brigades of cavalry, Klenau and Vincent; under gen. Veefey. It was followed in the same direction by the column from its position near Geradford.

The enemy having been discovered from the eminences near Hirschlatten to be near Aspern and Esslingen, the brigade Veefey was detached against the latter place, and the brigade Winzingerode to dislodge the enemy from Aspern.

The column deployed before Hirschlatten in two lines, in order to support the advanced guard, and leaving Aspern to the right, followed upon the plain, at a proper distance.

The brigade of Winzingerode, however, met with a resistance in its attempts upon Aspern, that an attack on the front alone was not likely to be attended with success; the cavalry, therefore, of the advanced guard, was pushed forward from Aspern on the left, in order to support the attack on the flank with the two batteries of cavalry, as well as to facilitate the junction with the third column, which was advancing by Bietenlee. At the same time the regiment of Reufs Plauen was ordered to take the right side of Aspern, with a view to attack on that place, the rest of the corps was formed into close columns of battalions.

Meanwhile the enemy formed his left wing, which he refused towards Aspern, and his right upon Esslingen. Thus he advanced with columns of infantry and cavalry upon the main army, while an extremely brisk cannonade supported him. A line of twelve regiments of cuirassiers formed the centre of the second line of the enemy, giving to the whole an imposing aspect.

Meanwhile the attack of a battalion of Reufs Plauen of Aspern was repulsed, and it gave way, being thrown into confusion by the loss of its commander, but it rallied immediately after. Count Bellegarde ordered gen. Wacquant to renew the attack with the regiment of Vogellang, and to carry the village at all hazards. The latter obeyed the order with the most brilliant success, and Aspern, though defended by twelve thousand of the best of the enemy's troops, was carried by storm; Barquent being assisted by the regiment of Reufs Plauen, by a battalion of archduke Rainer, and by the brigade of Mair of the third column.

To frustrate this attack, the enemy advanced with two columns of infantry, supported by his heavy cavalry upon the main army, repulsed the regiments of Klenau and Vincent's light horse, and fell upon the infantry. The latter expecting him with their firelocks ready, and with cool intrepidity, fired at ten paces distance so effectually, as totally to rout the enemy, upon which gen. Veefey, at the head of a division of Klenau, attacked the enemies' cuirassiers with such energy that their retreat was followed by that of the infantry.

Hereby the army along the whole of its line was disengaged from the enemy, obtained communication on the left with the corps of the prince Hohenzollern, and became possessed of the important post of Aspern. The enemy being in full retreat, attempted no further attack, and confined himself merely to a cannonade. The corps remained during the night under arms. The enemy repeated, indeed, his attacks on Aspern, but they all proved unsuccessful.

THIRD COLUMN.

This column, according to its destination, had begun its march from its position at Schiering by the road of Sullenbrunn and Breitenlee. Some divisions of O'Reilly's light horse and Chasseurs formed the advanced guard of the column, and at three o'clock in the afternoon met near Hirschlatten, the left wing of the enemy, which consisted mostly of cavalry.

As about this time the first and second columns advanced intrepidly upon Aspern, and the enemy began to fall back to his position between Esslingen and Aspern, lieutenant Hohenzollern ordered up his batteries and a very brisk cannonade commenced on both sides.

The first line formed in close columns of battalions, and advanced with the greatest resolution upon the enemy, when his cavalry suddenly rushed forward in such disproportionate numbers, and with such rapidity, that there was scarcely time to save the artillery which had been brought up and the batteries were left to defend themselves by their own unsupported exertions. This was the remarkable moment in which the regiments of Zach, Joseph Coloredo, Zettwitz, Froeh, a battalion of Stein's, and the second battalion of the archduke Charles's legion, generals Bureich, Maieu, and Koller demonstrated with unparalleled fortitude, what the fixed determination to conquer or die is capable of effecting against the most impetuous attacks.

The enemy's cavalry turned these battalions on both wings, penetrated between them, repulsed the squadrons of O'Reilly's light horse, who were unable to withstand such a superior force, and in the confidence of victory, summoned these corps of heroes to lay down their arms. A well directed and destructive fire was the answer to this degrading proposition, and the enemy's cavalry abandoned the field, leaving behind them a considerable number of dead.

This corps as well as the others, passed the night on the field of battle.

FOURTH AND FIFTH COLUMNS.

These were both composed of the corps of lieutenant gen. prince Rosenberg, on either bank of the Russbach, and directed their march from their position to the right and left of Deutsch Wagran.

The fourth proceeded through Roschdorf straight to Esslingen. Colonel Hareegg of Schwarzenberg's Husars conducted the advanced guard.

The fifth directed its march towards the left in order to go a circuit round the little town of Enzerdorf, and drive the enemy out of the place. It was reinforced by Stipich's, hussars, under the command of col. Frolich. Lieutenant gen. Klenau led the advanced guard of both columns.

As this circuit round Enzerdorf obliged the fifth to describe a longer line, it was necessary for the fourth to advance rather more slowly.

Enzerdorf, however, was quietly taken possession of by a detachment of Stipich's hussars, and of the Wallachio-Ilyrian frontier regiment, as it was already for the greater part evacuated by the enemy, from whom no more than thirty prisoners could be taken.

Both columns now received orders to advance against Esslingen.

The fourth in close columns of battalions of Czarsky's, archduke Louis's and Coburg, who was twice successfully attacked by upwards of 200 of the enemy's heavy cavalry; but these were each time repulsed by our brave infantry with considerable loss.

Of the fifth column, two battalions of Challeler's advanced directly upon Esslingen, while two battalions of Bellegarde were ordered to penetrate the left bank of the village, and the small contiguous wood. Two battalions of Hiller's and Szary's, besides the archduke Ferdinand's and Stipich's regiments of hussars, and two divisions of Rosenberg's light horse, were in the plain, in readiness to support them.

These combined attacks were made twice successively, with uncommon intrepidity; the enemy's troops were repulsed at all points, and driven into the village of Esslingen, which had been set on fire. But as the enemy's army was drawn up in several lines between Esslingen and Aspern, and met each new attack with fresh reinforcements, the possession of the bridge our troops were obliged to abandon at the approach of night, and await, under arms, the arrival of morning.

The reserve of corps of cavalry had marched in two columns, under the command of General Prince of Lichtenstein, and advanced upon the New Inn between Rashdorf and Bietenlee. General count Wirtenstein, with Blankenstein's hussars conducted the advanced guard.

No sooner did the enemy perceive a general advance of the army, than he placed the bulk of his cavalry, supported by some battalions of infantry, in order of battle between Esslingen and Aspern, and commenced a brisk cannonade upon the columns of Austrian cavalry as they advanced.

Prince Lichtenstein directed his columns to march forward in two lines, on which the enemy detached four or five thousand cavalry from his position to the right by way of Esslingen, and excited some apprehension that he would impede the progress of the fourth column, or even break through it. The prince, therefore, ordered four regiments to the left, and kept the second column formed in two lines, till he was convinced that the fourth would not meet with any impediment to its march.

During this movement the remainder of the enemy's cavalry, also advanced with the greatest confidence, towards the right wing of the Austrians. They were received with a firmness which they probably did not expect. The intrepidity of the cavalry which had marched up, particularly Maurice Lichtenstein's regiment and the Archduke Francis's cuirassiers, the former headed by his gallant colonel, Roufflet, frustrated the repeated assaults of the enemy by counter-attacks, by which they at length put a stop to his impetuous advance, and completely repulsed him with considerable loss. In these conflicts the French general of division, Durouelle, Equerry to the emperor, was taken prisoner a few paces from him, as was also General Foullet, Equerry to the Empress, after having been slightly wounded. Notwithstanding the fire of musketry which now ensued, the prince ordered a general advance, by which the enemy was trampled in the alignment between Esslingen and Aspern, but an account of the flanking fire from Esslingen could not be pursued any further. The fire of his guns was answered with spirit by the horse artillery. About eleven in the evening, three thousand horse were again detached towards the point of union between the cavalry of the corps of reserve and the left wing of Prince Hohenzollern, and fell en masse upon the brigades of cuirassiers of Generals Kroyher, Klary, and Siegenthan, but by the steady intrepidity of the Blankenstein's and Riech's regiments, who with the utmost gallantry made a sudden attack on the enemy's flanks, his cavalry was again repulsed, and part of it, which had fallen upon some regiments of the new levies, placed in the third line, was cut off, and there taken.

Meanwhile night came on, and it was passed by the Prince in the best state of preparation, on the ground which he had gained from the enemy. For the first time Napoleon had sustained a defeat in Germany. From this moment he was reduced to the rank of bold and successful Generals, who, like himself, after a long service of destructive achievements, experienced the vicissitudes of fortune. No longer the spoiled child of fortune, by posterity he will be characterized as the sport of the fickle goddess. New hopes begin to animate the oppressed nations. To the Austrian army, the 21st May was a grand and glorious epoch that must inspire it with a consciousness of its strength, and a confidence in its energies. Overwhelmed by our irresistible infantry, its proud opponents were extended in the dust, and the presence of their hitherto unconquered emperor was no longer capable from watching from the heroes of Austria the laurels which they had acquired.

Napoleon's glory was obviously at stake. New efforts were to be expected the following day; but he was also obliged to fight for his existence. By means of five ships sent down the Danube, the archduke had caused the enemy's bridge on the Lobau to be broken down, and its repairs would take up several hours. Meanwhile Napoleon had already, in the evening been joined by the corps of Gen. Odinot; and all the disposable troops followed from Vienna and the Upper Danube, and were transported across the river in vessels as fast as they arrived. The archduke, on this part, ordered the grenadier corps which had not had any share in the first engagement, to advance from its position near Geradford to Breitenlee; and the next night was scarcely sufficient to complete the respective preparations for the commencement of a second tragedy.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the New-York Gazette, Sept. 15. Last evening arrived the ship Russell, capt. Allen, 41 days from Liverpool. By this vessel we have received London papers and Lloyd's lists to the 31st of July. We have selected the following articles from the latest dates.

Capt. Allen sailed the 3d. of August, in company with about twenty sail of American ships. The embargo was raised on the 29th of July. American produce was rising in price, in consequence of the cessation of arms on the continent, and of a probable non-intercourse by an act of our Executive.

The grand expedition sailed the 24th and 25th of July, as will appear by the extracts.

The U. S. schooner Enterprise was cruising off the Texel.

The London papers contain an account of the battles of the 5th and 6th of July, and a copy of the armistice. More fighting was expected on the continent.

It was reported in London the 28th of July, that Bonaparte left Vienna the 4th on his return to Paris.

LONDON, July 28.—Letters from St. Petersburg of the 6th of July, state that an English squadron of 7 sail of the line and 20 other vessels, have made their appearance between Hochland and Cronstadt, in presence of the Russian fleet, and that a naval engagement was expected—and that the Russians were alarmed for the safety of Cronstadt, the British squadron having evinced a disposition to bombard it.

The archduke Charles and prince Lichtenstein, were slightly wounded in the late actions.

July 29.—Before the greater part of our readers will have received this day's Courier, the expedition will have reached the first point of its destination, and struck the first blow. The first and second divisions of the expedition sailed early yesterday morning, and were soon clear of the Downs. Admiral Otway, with the remaining expedition, sailed at five this morning, with a fine wind from the westward. The troops embarked at Harwich were to sail this morning. In the meantime more horses, troops and artillery, embarking, and we have probably by this time, on the enemy's coast, the largest force that was ever sent from the British shores at one time; perhaps between 40 and 50,000 troops.

Three islands lie at the mouth of the Scheldt, Cadsand, Walcheren, and Schowen. The possession of these islands is necessary to all ulterior operations up the East and West Scheldt, and these, we may now say, it is the object of the three divisions of the expedition to attack in the first instance. Cadsand will probably be the first island attacked, because it commands the entrance of the West Scheldt, and will enable our ships to go up the river. The Marquis of Huntley's division of the 6th, 50th, 91st, 9th, 38th and 42d regiments will attack Cadsand. Cadsand is not strong on its Western side, but the enemy, we understand, have erected a mortar battery above Breskens. With such a battery and Flushing, the Scheldt may be in a great measure commanded. But it is probable that it is not intended to attack this battery in front, at least till after a landing has been effected in another part. The second division, under the command of Sir John Hope, is destined for the Schowen island and the North part of Walcheren. Schowen is necessary to secure the east Scheldt, and to put us in possession of North Beveland. The operations against Walcheren will be committed to Sir Eyre Coote. Upon this subject, it is said in a morning paper, that "the enemy has already assembled 6000 troops in Walcheren, which it is supposed will be sufficient to cope with 30,000 assailants, placed as they are on terra firma, and provided with extensive redoubts and batteries. The town of Middleburg, in the centre of the island, has had the pavement removed from the spacious squares within its walls, and the same industry has been employed at Flushing, to prevent the destruction of the garrison and inhabitants from the rebounding of the missiles, and from the fragments of stone in the case of bombardment."

We are glad to find that the enemy have no more than 6000 troops in Walcheren; but as to their being able to cope with 30,000 British troops, we have little doubt, ere a few hours have elapsed, that we shall find they have not been able to cope with a third of that number. Middleburg is not a place of any strength. Flushing is strong; and there may be some batteries on the Western coast of the island of Walcheren. But the valour, skill, and firmness of our troops, will soon overcome the obstacles.

What objects are in contemplation after the operations against Cadsand, Walcheren, and Schowen, have been carried into effect, it would be at present improper to disclose.

GERMAN PAPERS.

PETERSBURGH, July 5. According to intelligence received here yesterday, an English squadron has appeared between Hochland and Cronstadt, in presence of the Russian fleet. A naval engagement is expected. The foreign merchantmen in Cronstadt have received notice that they may sail when they please, but at their own risk.

Our Court Gazette contains what follows:—

"Austria has asserted in her proclamations, that France looks in vain for assistance from her allies. If this observation should be applied to Russia, it will be a sufficient refutation to state, that on the 4th of June the head-quarters of the Russian army were at Lublin.

SPAIN & PORTUGAL.

LISBON, July 4. 1809.—Arrived in the Tagus on the 1st inst. thirteen transports with British troops. On the 2d came in sixteen more, besides twenty-nine that arrived on the 2 last days of June. Those troops are part of a division of 15,000 men that are coming from England to reinforce the army of gen. Wellesley.

We have just received the most unquestionable information, by water, of the French army having evacuated Corunna and Ferrol, which proves the impossibility of their holding the province of Galicia, and hence they are abandoning it altogether.

SEVILLE, July 21.—Official advices are this day received from count de Norona, second in command in the marquis de la Romana's army, dated head quarters, Corunna, July 6, advising that he entered that city with his division on the 29th and 30th of June, and immediately detached a part of his force to take possession of, and garrison the important port of Ferrol—that he was restoring tranquillity and order among the inhabitants, and that by means of a public council of safety, he should now be able to ascertain the well disposed and patriotic citizens from the French partisans.

BOSTON, SEPT. 2.

FROM SWEDEN, JULY 23.

A letter from Salem, dated yesterday says, "The Mary and Eliza has arrived from Gottenburgh.—Peace between Russia and Sweden was soon expected. The terms would undoubtedly be dictated by the Russian army near Stockholm. The Crown Prince (of Denmark) has expressed a disapprobation of the alleged causes of condemnation of American vessels in Norway and an intention of correcting the procedure."

DOMESTIC.

NEW-ORLEANS, JULY 10.

A brief sketch of the transaction, which occurred lately at the camp of Terre-aux-Bœufs.

On the 10th inst. lieutenant Christian, of the 7th regiment, reported to lieutenant Blue, of the same corps, that a general revolt was intended as soon as the men had received their pay, and that the plan extended from right to left. He mentioned several names, and among them are corporal Donaldson of the 5th regiment, and a private by the name of Arbuckle of the 7th regiment, and particularized Hogan, the sergeant-major of dragoons, as the proposed leader, who is said to be a British deserter. This report reached the general the morning of the 11th, and measures were immediately adopted to ascertain the grounds on which it relied.

In the course of the day and night, satisfactory evidence was obtained, that a revolt was in agitation, and that a paper had been circulated for signers. The general had heard that an overt act was necessary to constitute treason and to justify accusation; but the reflection that if he should in this instance wait for the act, the actors might perhaps enter the plea of justification, and put his authority and the law at defiance; he therefore resolved as on a former occasion to anticipate the conspirators.

On the morning of the 12th, the ball cartridges were returned by the troops, and the guards strengthened. The line paraded in the evening, the light artillery on the right, loaded with canister and lighted matches—the roll being called and the orders read, three sergeants, one corporal and four privates were drawn out and committed to the front guard, under an impressive silence, and a scene of obvious alarm from right to left. Piquets of confidential men were turned out in the course of the evening. And officers emulated each other in vigilance, determined to lose their lives or extinguish the combination in its dawn.

On the 13th the enclosed order was issued and a general court martial was ordered, to try the offenders. I left camp this morning, where every thing was tranquil. In short, this excitement operating like a zonio on all ranks, has produced an unprecedented display of zeal and action, and will no doubt have the best effect.

EXTRACT OF GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Camp Terra au-Bœuf.

July 13th, 1809.

"It is with extreme pain, the general has heard of much licentious conversation in this camp, subversive of every principle of subordination and discipline, of patriotism and honor, and tending to dissolve those high and solemn obligations, by which every military man is bound to the service of his country:

"He is fully apprized of the acts which have been employed to seduce the incautious and innocent from their duty, to obtain their signatures to a bond of infamy, and to involve them in utter disgrace and ruin. He knows that his life has been menaced by a traitor, but he is persuaded, a great majority of the troops he commands, Americans by birth and in principle, will sooner suffer martyrdom, than attach an eternal stigma to their names and families, or raise their hands against the country which gave them birth.—He knows also that his camp, like all others of equal extent, comprehends every species of human depravity, and on strict scrutiny will exhibit the various traits of character, from the patriot and the hero, to the coward and the villain—men of profligate lives, fugitives from justice, and deserters from foreign service:

"But were the general assured that every man of his camp had combined to violate their oaths, to abandon their duty, and defy the government and the laws, by an act of desperation as foolish as it would be cowardly, wicked, and perfidious; they should march to the gibbet over his body, because his life, compared to the faithful discharge of the high trust confided in him, would be but a feather in the balance; in such a disgraceful extremity, the General would save his own honor by shooting the first man who refuted his orders, and he can have no doubt, he would be gallantly seconded by every gentleman who wears a commission, and by every soldier of courage and honor.

"The officers of this army are commanded, to exact the most prompt obedience from their inferiors, and to punish on the spot any man who may pause over an order, or utter a seditious expression."

BALTIMORE, August 25.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Baltimore, held at the Pantheon on the evening of the 23d inst.

THEODRICK BLAND, in the chair, THOMAS ROGERS, secretary.

The following report of the committee appointed at a preceding meeting, was read and unanimously concurred with.

The following resolutions were then entered into.

THE REPORT.

From due consideration of the treatment which the government and citizens of the United States, have, for several years, experienced from the nations of Europe, and the unreasonable prohibitions and depredations practiced on, and against the commerce of this country, it becomes the bounden duty of every citizen of the Union, to use all fair and honorable means for counteracting these infringements of our national rights, and since experience as well as the history of mankind, proves, that the independence of a nation is directly proportional to the extent and variety of its internal resources, likewise, the duty of every citizen to endeavor to introduce and encourage whatever may have a tendency to lessen our mercantile dependence on other nations, and to increase the wealth of our own. Among the various means for promoting these ends, the encouraging of Domestic Manufactures, that of clothing, claims the first regard.

Prefuming, then, that the best mode of encouraging the Domestic Manufacture of Clothing, is, to wear it, we, whose names are hereunto annexed, have entered, and by these presents, do enter into an association, to be known by the name and title of "Maryland Association for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures."

The articles of association being as follows, viz:

Art. I. That each and all the members of this association, do mutually and severally pledge themselves to one another, and their country, that they will, as far as practicable, exclusively wear clothing of Domestic Manufacture; and that in all cases, they will give a decided preference to each and every species of the manufactures and products of the United States; provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall extend to clothing in the possession of any person at the time of his becoming a member of this association.

Art. II. The officers of the association shall be a President and Secretary; each to be chosen annually by ballot: the duties of the president shall be, to preside in the meetings of the association, and to transact such business for the same, as may be committed to his charge. The duty of the Secretary shall be, to record and preserve regular minutes of the transactions of the association, and in the absence of either of the above officers at any meeting of the society, the members present may make temporary appointments.

Art. III. The stated meetings of the association shall be on the first Monday in the months of August, November, February and May.

Art. IV. The association may, from time to time make such bye laws and pass such resolves, as shall, to a majority of members present, be deemed necessary for carrying the design of this institution into effect; and in all meetings of the association, of which due notice shall have been given, seventeen members shall constitute a quorum.

Resolved, That a committee of four from each of the precincts, and from each of the wards, be appointed to procure signatures to the above articles of association.

Here follow names of the Committees from the wards and the precincts.

Resolved, That when the meeting adjourns, it adjourns to meet on the second Monday in September next.

Resolved, That the committee appointed to report to this meeting, be authorized to procure as many printed copies of the above articles of association as they may think necessary.

Resolved, That the secretary publish the proceedings of this meeting.

By Order,

T. ROGERS, Secretary.

THEATRE.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE, On Saturday evening next, will positively be performed,

BY THE THESPIAN SOCIETY,

THE HISTORICAL PLAY OF

COLUMBUS;

OR

A WORLD DISCOVERED.

With an entertaining after piece, called

CHILDREN OF THE WOOD.

September 26th, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold on Wednesday the 18th of October, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling house of Nathaniel Pettit, dec'd. on the road leading from Lexington to the mouth of Hickman, five miles from the former, and fifteen miles from the latter, the following, viz.—horses, cows, hogs and sheep; house-hold and kitchen furniture; farming utensils, with the crop, such as wheat, corn, rye, oats, and a large quantity of hay, with a wagon and geers thereto belonging.—Twelve months credit will be given for all over twenty shillings; the purchaser giving bond with such security as shall be approved of by the administrator.—All fums under twenty shillings are to be paid down, before such property as shall have been purchased is moved off.—The sale to commence at nine o'clock.

By NATHANIEL PETTIT, JUN.

September 30th, 1809.

Take Notice,

THAT I hereby forwarn any person from trading for or taking an assignment on a BOND I executed to Wm. Winn, of Fayette county, for two hundred and ninety-five dollars twenty-nine cents, payable the 16th of May, 1810—as I have been defrauded and am determined not to pay it unless compelled.

MORDECAI GIST.

Sept 26, 1809.

(3*)

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

L. ALEXINGTON, OCTOBER 3, 1809.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having disposed of his printing and book-binding establishment, to Mr. Thomas Smith, takes this method of announcing that event to his friends and the public in general. In determining on this measure, he has consulted his own interest. For seven years past he has been a faithful servant to the people; during which time he has endeavored to discharge his editorial duties with advantage to them and himself. He has endeavored to avoid wounding the feelings of those who have differed from him on national politics; at the same time, never withholding his own sentiments on those subjects. In short, he has endeavored to publish an impartial, useful Gazette. How far he may have succeeded in those attempts, is not for him to say; but the uniform, extensive patronage he has received, he conceives the best criterion to form an opinion—and this has been truly flattering; nor does he regret any thing more than the necessity for the measure he has taken. But the present low prices of printing, rendered it necessary that every cent earned, should be yielded to the imperious calls of creditors.

From his knowledge of Mr. Smith, the subscriber feels no hesitation in recommending him to the notice of the public, as a young gentleman of industry and correct deportment; and with the change of Editors which is about to take place, he has no doubt but the patrons of the Gazette will be entirely pleased.

The Kentucky Gazette will continue to be forwarded to subscribers, unless arrangements are paid and the contrary directed, until the first day of January, and charged to that day, at which time the entire interest of the subscriber will determine, as it does to advertisement this day. All future insertions will of course be payable to his successor.

The subscriber will now devote a short time to the settlement of his accounts. All those indebted to him will therefore see the necessity of discharging their accounts immediately; and those to whom he is indebted will present their accounts for payment.

DANIEL BRADFORD.

HAVING purchased the Establishment of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE of Mr. Daniel Bradford, the subscriber wishes to inform the public that it will be continued on the same principles by which it has been governed, when under the direction of Mr. B. The subscriber does not wish to raise the expectations of the public, by making ostentatious promises of what he intends to do.—He will only observe that no exertion shall be wanting to render the Kentucky Gazette deserving a continuance of the liberal patronage which it received when in possession of its former proprietor. He wishes to be judged by his works only; and whenever he shall be found wanting in his duty, it will be in the power of the public to apply the proper corrective.

Those subscribers who do not wish to transfer their patronage to the present proprietor, will be so good as to forward an intimation to that effect before the first of January next.

THOMAS SMITH.

September 26, 1809.

We are authorised to say that American vessels permitted by the British government to go to Holland under Mr. Erskine's arrangement, will not be permitted by that government to bring return cargoes.—*Balt. Am.*

RHODE ISLAND.

By a gentleman from Providence last evening, we learn that the semi-annual election for Representatives in Rhode-Island has given the Republican a majority of two in the House.

Vermont.

In the town of Hartford in Vermont, the republican gain last Tuesday was 40 votes—general information speaks favorably as to the result of the state elections.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Norfolk, (Va.) to his correspondent in New London, dated 20th Augt.

"In the paper of last evening, two ships were advertised for, to load for England. A number of merchants are determined to load their ships and send them direct to England, giving the risqué bonds, which they will forfeit, and protest against the President's proclamation. Mr. Tazewell, a gentleman much celebrated here for his law knowledge, has given his decided opinion that the Proclamation is illegal."

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

"NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, (noon.)

By the ship Francis, Taylor, in 38 days from Greenock, the editors of the New York Gazette have received London papers to the 6th of August, and Greenock papers to the 10th, which contain the subsequent extracts.

We are verbally informed, that the general opinion in England was, that Peace would soon take place between France and Austria.

LONDON, August 4.

Reports of a flag of truce having arrived, and of Moniteurs having been received by government to the 1st, containing the preliminaries of peace between Austria and France, prevailed last night and this morning—they are unfounded—no flag has arrived and no Moniteurs to that date have been received by government. The arrival however, of a flag of truce with some overture from Bonaparte will not at all surprise us. The private letters from Holland state that the official account of the preliminaries having been signed between Austria and France has been received—the following has been given as the substance of them, with what truth we have not yet been able to ascertain—Bonaparte, during the progress of the war, declared that he would place the

kingdom of Bavaria in such a situation as not to have any thing to fear in future from the power of the court of Vienna.—Upon that declaration he has acted. He is said to have wrested from Austria all her territories on the right bank of the Danube, and to have extended the Bavarian territories to Vienna on the east and following a line along the frontiers of Hungary to the Drau, to have ascended to the source of that river. A line is then described to Inspruck and Bregenz, and this new accession of territory is given to Bavaria. All the territory to the south of the Drau, include part of Carinthia, Carpiola, Istria, Trieste and Fiume is added to the kingdom of Italy—the Tyrol is ceded by Bavaria to France.—Wirttemberg and Baden are to get some accession of territory in Fronconia—Bohemia and Moravia are to be retained by the house of Austria, as well as Hungary—Russia is to obtain an increase of territory in Austrian Poland—Saxony is also to have an increase. This is reported to be the substance of the preliminaries. We do not believe that any copy of them has been received, and indeed the intelligence of their having been signed, rests solely upon the authority of private letters from Holland. We should have expected that an event of such importance would have been announced to us by rejoicings upon the French coast, and by some bulletin conveyed to us in the usual way—but for our own parts, we are not very anxious for the arrival of the preliminaries. The whole business of humiliation and destruction was done by the armistice—the rest is mere matter of course—Znaim, Presburgh and Gratz would not have been given up—the Tyrol would not have been abandoned to the vengeance of the conqueror, had not Austria been prepared to make almost any sacrifices that were demanded of her.

August 5.—Still are we without any official intelligence from the expedition, but we are happy to lay before our readers the following letter, which informs us of the surrender of Flushing and the whole island of Walcheren.

Havreliich, August 4.—Intelligence has just been brought from the expedition, by a foreign vessel which left the Dutch coast last Wednesday night. She had been with the expedition ever since Saturday last; on that day, about one p. m. she was in the midst of our expedition, which was about two miles distant from Flushing. They were then at anchor. Three guns having been fired at the British admiral's ship, the whole of the fleet weighed and stood closer in. The foreign vessel then set sail for another part of the Dutch coast more to the northward, where she remained until Wednesday night, when she received a short note by a fishing vessel, directing her to return in all haste to England, and adding that a Flushing had been taken by the English." By Flushing, the master of the foreign vessel means the whole island of Walcheren. The above intelligence comes from a source that may be relied on.

The Phoenix, capt. Walker, arrived yesterday at Barking, from the vicinity of the island of Walcheren. This vessel quitted its station on Tuesday morning last, at which time the captain had a view of the expedition, which was extended in a line from Flushing to Campvere. The Phoenix did not approach near enough to permit any accurate observation of what was going on; but on Sunday night the Dutch were observed to have lighted alarm fires along the coast. A heavy firing was kept up the whole of Monday, and towards the evening shells was thrown from various points. Capt. Walker not deeming it prudent to approach the fleet, left the scene of action early on the following morning, without learning any further particulars.

An account, says the Kentish Gazette, brought by some persons who left the Dutch coast on Tuesday last, and were landed on Wednesday afternoon near Whitestable, states, (as we mentioned yesterday) that our troops were in possession of the island of Shehoben, and that a part of the expedition was anchored in the Roompot, stretching from thence to Zirrchezee, the capital of the island, by which they would command the eastern branch of the Scheldt.

At a late hour this morning, we received correspondentens of the 25th and 26th ult. Berlin papers of the 22d, and Prague of the 17th. They contain the following intelligence:

"The Maine, July 20.—The emperor of Austria is still at Olmutz.

"The head-quarters of the archduke Charles are at Eylau.

"On the 17th, fresh cavalry entered Nuremberg.

"Orders have been issued in Hannover to arrest all Austrian deserters, and particularly all military persons and other foreigners, who have no passports."

Another letter, same date.

"A congress of peace is spoken of to be held in Moravia or Vienna. *Hamburgh correspondent.*

"The emperor Francis, according to some accounts, is gone from Olmutz to Hungary.

"With respect to the statement in the Strasburgh Gazette, the archduke Charles had himself gone to the head-quarters of the emperor Napoleon, we hear no further of it."

"Berlin, July 22. Every thing is likely to be arranged between Sweden and Russia. The conditions of the peace are the surrender of the Island of Alsand, the Swedish ports against the English.—*Berlin Gazette.*

"Dresden, July 27. On the 14th, about ten o'clock, the van-guard of the Austrian troops entered this city. To-day the armistice was notified by the firing of cannon."

"Moravia, July 24.—Prince Rosenberg was the cause of the loss of the battle of the 6th, as he allowed himself to be surrounded. Among the wounded Austrian Generals, are Mayer, Lederer, Rosenberg, Prince Cobourg, and Bentheim—the archduke Charles had a shot in the knee. The town of Znaym was burnt."

"Constantinople, June 1.—General Gaudanne, the French ambassador at the Persian Court, is arrived here—and has already had several conferences with the Reis Effendi. It is not doubted that the Porte will soon break with England."

August 6.—We are still without any arrival from the expedition; nothing had reached the admiralty at two o'clock, at least so it is there said. The Deal letter of last evening's date, in a postscript, says, "No arrival yet from the Expedition. The anxiety of the public on this subject is very great."

Yesterday an Austrian messenger arrived with dispatches to prince Stahremberg, who immediately after communicated their contents to Mr. Canning. We hear that they are dated the 9th ult. and announce the necessity to which the Imperial army was reduced of suing for a suspension of hostilities. It was last night confidently stated that these dispatches represent the overture intended to be made to the enemy, as being merely for the establishment of a truce, and expressing a hope, that the successful co-operation of England in the war, might enable the emperor Francis to renew hostilities.

From our correspondent at Baltimore.

Captain Farrel, of schooner Valona, from Salonica, had arrived this morning, informs, that on the 4th of August he put into Ceuta for water. On that day there was a great deal of firing there and at Gibraltar, when captain F. was informed by a Spanish officer, who came on board from the fort, was on account of a victory obtained over the French by the combined Spanish and British armies, that they had re-taken Madrid and taken and killed 40,000 of the French. Captain F. being from the Levant, was allowed but little communication with the shore, and none with the town.—*Rel's Gazette, Sept. 13.*

MR. SMITH, You will much oblige the STORK by giving the following a place in the Gazette, which he hopes will be the last he will be under the necessity of troubling the public with.

Lexington, October 3.

THE ORIGINAL FROG, TO HIS DEAR MR. HARDINGE—GREETING.

[Set to Music—Tune, "Battle of the Kegs."]

HARDINGE my dear,
I'm hurt to hear,
That my first publication
Turn'd out so bad,
And made you mad;
'Twas not my expectation.
For burn my shirt,
If I would hurt,
Or wound your tender feelings.
For to do that,
I'll pledge my hat,
I would not for ten shillings.
'Twas the trustees
I meant to squeeze,
Because they're always taxing
The mountebanks;
For playing pranks;
Thus strolling players vexing.
Such things as those
They do impose,
On every thing that's funny;
But they now see
By your congee
That you have sav'd your money.
They have all e'd
Your word was p'dg'd,
And honor as a token;
But promises,
Like pie and cheese,
Were made just to be broken.

I do declare
Your conduct fair,
As I've made observation;
It was correct,
As we'd expect,
From one in the same station.
There was some doubt
You had about
The justice of their claim, sir,
Which be'ng remov'd
You quickly shov'd
Back towards Drury Lane sir.

Here many are,
My brothers fair,
Profoundly read in law, sir,
Whom I heard say
The other day,
They would not give one straw, sir,
For all the law
They ever saw,
That's in the trustees favor,
To tax a man,
(They never can)
That is like you so clever.

But black-smiths, coopers,
And counter-hoppers,
With those that use broad axes,
Bricklayers, hatters,
Goldsmiths and potters,
Ought all to pay their taxes.

(The trustees ought
To work for naught,
And still be quite contented
To take abuse
From those that choose,
It can't be well prevented.)

But men so funny
As you dear honey,
Ought here to have dominion,
And rant and play
And never pay,
This is the Frog's opinion.

Now should I choose
To sing the news
That through the world's agoing,
Of bickering wars,
Deep cuts and scars,
With blood and filth a flowing;

'T'wont be that war
Which sounds from far,
Where Austria got such sore rub,
Where Gen'l Baste
In gun-boat pass'd
The far fam'd river Danube;

Nor the great battle
Which made such rattle
Just by the town of Wagram,
Where Bonaparte
By his keen art
The Archduke Charles did begam.

But I mean home
At our own dome
The war which rages sorely,
'Tween Frogs and Stork
There's bloody work,
And desperate hurly burly.
Who'll win the day
I cannot say,
Time has not yet determin'd;
If I would guess
I can't say less
Than Frogs seem much alarmed.
The last hard stroke
Our phalanx broke,
And left us much confounded:
The punning fellow
Sought life and tallow,
From Bull-Frog sorely wounded.

To Matthew, alias, Racoon-skin,
Or the inspired Calf.

MIGHTY SIR,
The world never produced thy equal—a calf, the semblance of a man—a goose afflicted with the spleen—a poet sinking under his laurels—and a frog wallowing in his mire.

This night a calf, great Matthew, I will kill, Learned in poetic lore and scientific skill; His brain replete with poetry is set; Indeed methinks he must be of your get. His head a present for your study I will make—Remember, Sir, you're learn'd in physic—do you take?

Why, zounds! this mighty empire scarce contains A man so wise, and yet so lack of brains. Hippocrates and Galen were but fools—Dissection's laws they only taught in schools; But you, great Sir, explore with eagle eyes Nature's arcanum to the very skies. And not content in common paths to jog, You turn a Doctor to dissect a Frog. A poet too forsooth—Appollo blush! For thou art rival'd by a HEAD OF MUSH.

Dear friend Matthew, curb the reins of thy Pe-gassus, or depend upon it his wings will be scorch'd.
JOSEPH HOSSTETTER.

A LIST OF LETTERS
Remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, on the 30th Sept. 1809; which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Arthur, John 3	Morris John
Abury, Rev. Francis	Montague, Clement
Anderson, Catharine	Moffet, George
Allen, Eliza	M'Clannahan, Elijah
Allbutt, William	Murphy, John
Alexander, John	M'Ilvain, Hugh
	M'Cam, Elizabeth
	Minnet,
Brady, Joriah	Meek, Thomas
Boffion, John	Matcalt, Eli
Bell, Launcelott G. 2	M'Call, James
Barry, Dr. John	M'Luie, John
Biddle, John	Miller, John
Beines, A.	Mofes Merfion
Bowman, William	Mills, Alexander
Brite, Henry	Mafon, George
Burrell, Sophia	M'Clune, Henry
Bryan, Susan	Mathers, Robert
Blanton, Will. W.	M'Morney, Dennis
Boffin, John	Moore, William
Buckhannon, Joseph	Mafon, Charles or Jno.
Belt, Lee	V. Webb
Binning, James	Morerod, Jane
Barr, Christian	Milton, Elijah
Barry & Garrett	Menzies, Samuel P.
Bowyer, John G.	M'Dowel, John
Barkley, John	Moore, Richard H.
Baxter, Will.	Mathes, Joel
Badger, Joshua	M'Cartney, James and John
Bales, Thes. M.	Moore, Wharton R.
Brown, Willon	Moore, Rutler
Berry, William	Martin, Benjamin
Barnes, Brindley	M'Clennahan, Elijah
Bulch, Charles	M'Lawdence, Alexr.
Barkwell, Joel	N
Byington, Samuel	Nicols, Elizabeth
	Natten, Simmons
	New, Walter W.
Craig, Elijah W.	O
Cotton, William 2	O'Neal, Patrick
Cheany, Leonard	Owley, Henry
Crymes, Keziah	P
Caughy, John	Powers, Zelman
Colquhoun James	Poffethwait, Jos. R.
Cay Anthony	Parcels, William
Clarke John	Pope, John
Croby Samuel	Price, Argolon
Carlarphen Robert	Prater, Baruch
Cooper, Daniel	Parish, T. & John C.
Chain, Robert	Graves
Collins Patty	Peter, (a pauper)
Cluff Reuben	Patterfon, William
Crothers Samuel 2	Preston, James
Crump John	Patten, Charles
Collins John	Pentry, Elie
Carey Ludwell	Payne, Frances M. W.
Collins William	Porter Ephraim
Carter Job	Perkins, Garrett
Chin Chichester	Price, Will. B.
Carty John	Pettit, Nathaniel
Calwell Abraham	Poe, John
Clark James	Proctor, Hezekiah
Cole Rev. Leroy	Pryor, Samuel
Crockett Joseph. 2	Qualls, Roger
	R
Davis Joseph H.	Rankin, Rev. Adam 6
Dallam Will. S.	Richardson, Phil. T. 3
Davis Nathaniel	Rogers, Jeremiah
Davis Lewis	Rice, Michael
Davis Humphrey B.	Rofs, Vincent
Dunn James	Reveal, Michael
Duniakay James	Ruffel William
Drain Anthony	Robb, Joseph
Douglas James	S
Dickerfon Thomas	Spiers, Saul, Green & James
Dufour Daniel	Short, Peyton 6
Devanport Eliza	Short, Ann Maria
Dearbon Sam. H.	Smith, Darcas
Duwall Burkett	Smith, Alexander
	Scott, Jere 2
Edmifion Alexr. M.	Scott, James
Erskridge William K.	Scott, Samuel
Ennis John	Scott, Alexander
Earvin John	Stedman, Thos.
	Saven, Thos.
Fullam Patty	Stoney, Will. B.
Fraily David 2	Sanders, Kimbo
Ferris Mofes M.	Stuart, Armstrong
Frank John & Peter	Sadler, Jeffe
Floreance William	Sike, Jacob
For Jacob	Springer, Jacob or John
Foret Peggy	Samuel, Philip
	Spurr, Richard
Grayfon Robert H. 3	Simfon, Catharine
Gray George	Searcy, Edmund
Grayfon Letitia P.	Stivers, Reuben
Gray George 2	Stevifon, John
Graves James	Stevenson, Thomas
Garrard Andrew	Sharp, Eliza
Gayle Robert D.	Sale, John W.
Graham Mofes	Stockton, Reuben B.
Garner John	Sutton, Juliet
Grimes Benjamin	Swaggard, John
Grimes John A.	Stewart, Benjamin
Gregory Peter	Stout, Benjamin
	Stout, Lucy
Halfhead & Meglone	Stewart, Jacob
Higenbottom Ann	St. Clair, Alex.
Hill John B.	
Hutchings Thomas	
Harrison Thomas 2	
Harris Walter	

Nos. 1	263	654	1018	1340	1643
5	271	7	26	41	45
6	2	663	36	52	46
12	7	4	37	54	54
13	9	9	41	57	55
15	283	671	49	58	38
20	7	686	51	61	60
2	8	9	57	65	61
4	9	692	59	66	62
7	290	6	66	68	63
8	7	7	68	69	66
9	304	8	69	70	68
37	5	701	70	72	84
8	9	710	71	78	91
42	310	2	76	81	93
4	2	3	79	85	95
8	9	7	80	86	1701
50	320	8	82	89	02
1	2	724	85	90	16
9	4	734	88	91	18
65	5	7	94	96	22
6	335	9	97	97	23
79	7	747	1100	98	30
80	9	8	05	1403	31
6	361	754	08	04	34
8	374	762	11	05	58
91	9	3	13	07	59
4	383	6	19	10	61
6	4	774	20	11	70
8	7	9	23	16	71
101	390	791	26	19	72
5	3	2	27	23	81
3	4	5	29	24	86
9	8	9	32	27	90
111	401	800	33	30	02
2	2	817	35	31	96
4	416	820	37	34	97
9	9	2	42	42	1804
120	421	4	45	43	13
3	6	8	50	44	14
4	437	821	57	46	17
7	8	7	61	47	23
130	445	843	62	53	44
3	8	7	63	55	48
4	9	852	66	56	49
9	452	5	68	58	51
147	4	9	76	62	52
9	462	861	79	63	53
151	472	5	81	64	62
2	6	6	84	74	65
5	481	9	91	77	72
9	2	870	92	78	73
160	4	2	12		

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DIAL.

THIS shadow on the dial's face,
That steals from day to day,
With flow, unceasing pace,
Moments, and months, and years away;
This shadow, which in every clime,
Since light and motion first began,
Hath held its course sublime;
What is it? Mortal man!
It is the scythe of time,
A shadow only to the eye;
Yet, in its calm career,
It levels all beneath the
And still, through each
Its stroke shall darken
Till nature's race be
And its last motion
Nor only o'er the
The silent shade
With flow, un-
Steals moun-
From hoary
From proud
From Ter
From ev
For oh!
The f
And
U
re-
life's flow-
Fair for a moment, then forever shorn;
Ah! soon beneath the inevitable blow,
I too shall lie in dust and darkness low.
Then time, the conqueror, will suspend
His scythe, a trophy, o'er my tomb,
Whom moving shadow shall portend
Each frail beholder's doom.
O'er the wide earth's illumined space,
Though Time's triumphant flight be shewn,
The truest index on its face
Points from the church-yard stone.

HOGARTH'S LAST PAINTING.

A FEW months before the ingenious artist was seized with the malady which deprived society of one of its most distinguished ornaments, he proposed for his matchless pencil the work he has entitled *A TAIL PIECE*; the first idea of which is said to have been started in company while the convivial glass was circulating round his own table. "My next undertaking," said Hogarth, "shall be the end of all things." "If that be the case," replied one of his friends, "your business will be finished; for there will be an end of the painter."—"There will be!" answered Hogarth, (lighting heavily;) and, therefore, the sooner my work is done the better." Accordingly he began the next day, and continued his design with a diligence that seemed to indicate an apprehension he should not live till he had completed it. This, however, he did in the most ingenious manner, by grouping every thing which could denote the end of all things. A broken bottle; an old broom worn to the stump; the butt end of an old musket; a cracked bell; a bow unstrung; a crown tumbled in pieces; towers in ruins; the sign post of a tavern, called the World's End, tumbling; the moon in her wane; the map of the globe burning; a gibbet falling, the body gone, and the chains which held it dropping down; Phœbus and horses dead in the clouds; a vessel wrecked; Time with his hour glass and scythe broken, and a tobacco pipe in his mouth, the last puff of smoke going out; a play book opened, with *Exeunt Omnes* flung in the corner; an empty purse; and a statue of bankruptcy taken out against Nature. "So far, so good," cried Hogarth; "nothing remains but this," taking his pencil in a sort of prophetic fury, and dashing off the limelight of a painter's pallet broken. "FINIS!" exclaimed Hogarth; "the deed is done! all is over!" It is remarkable, and little known, perhaps, that he died in about a month after finishing his *TAIL PIECE*, having never again taken the pallet in his hand.

THEATRICAL ANECDOTE.

The publication of a correspondence between Hopkins and Wild, "prompter to the monopolizers" of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres, in which the latter writes to the former, "if you have a full moon to spare, I wish you'd lend it to us for Thursday—I find you some lightning that I can venture to recommend"—reminds us of a droll anecdote which we met with some years ago, and which we believe was handsomely turned into poetry, in some of the fugitive publications of the day. It became necessary to have a snow storm upon the stage, and a reasonable quantity of white paper had been prepared and manufactured into flakes for the occasion. But either because a full storm of white would be inconsistent with the economy of the theatre or that it was deemed proper to darken the the storm towards its conclusion, there was held in reserve a small magazine of dark coloured snow, made of brown paper, which the little Jove up stairs had mislaid or forgotten. It snowed very well for a little while, but ceased too soon. The "prompter" called aloud for more snow. Little Jupiter answered that his stores were exhausted. The man on the earth then called to the man in the sky, "Is the white snow all out? Then, d—n me, snow brown."

TO FARMERS.

A most excellent method of making BUTTER as now practised in England, which effectually prevents its changing and becoming rancid.
The day before churning, scald the cream in a clean iron kettle, over a clear fire, taking care that it does not boil over. As soon as it begins to boil, or is fully scalded, strain it, when the particles of milk which tended to sour and change the butter, are separated and left behind. Put the vessel into which it was strained in a tub of water, in a cellar, till next morning, when it will be

churning, and become butter in less than the time required in the non method. It will also be hard, with peculiar and additional sweetness, and will not change. The labor in this way is less than the other, as the butter comes sooner, and saves so much labor in working out the butter-milk. By this method good butter may be made in the hottest weather.

FOR SALE.

At my place of residence, in Fayette county, about five miles from Lexington, on the sixth of October next,
Twelve Negroes, to wit:
ONE family of five, another of four, and three boys of another family—a valuable stud horse, got by the Spread Eagle, out of a valuable blooded mare—work-horses, brood mares and colts—cat tie, sheep and hogs—farming utensils and household furniture—one fan for cleaning small grain—one chair or gig—one silver watch—one eight day clock—one wagon. Twelve months credit will be given, on the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.
James Beatty.

N. B. One house and lot in Lexington, on Main street, to be sold at private sale.
J. B.

Patent Hemp & Flax breaking Machine.
THE subscribers have purchased the right for the state of Kentucky of Thomas Cohoon's Patent for a machine, for breaking hemp and flax.

One of those machines is now in operation on Maddox Fisher's farm, near this place, and is found admirably to answer the purpose for which it was intended.

A machine with two breaks, is worked by one horse with ease, and requires six hands to attend it. One of the great advantages of this machine is, that it can be attended by women or boys, instead of men, and that a woman or boy can clean double the quantity of hemp or flax, which the most able-bodied man could do in the same time with a common hand-break.

A farther account of the machine is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those desirous of purchasing rights, will wish to satisfy themselves by seeing it in operation.

Individual rights at twenty dollars, or rights for whole counties, may be procured by applying to either of the subscribers.

Maddox Fisher,
Joseph Borwell,
David Sutton,
John Fisher,
Geo. Laws.

HAVING been called upon to state our opinions of a machine for breaking hemp and flax, which we saw in operation on Mr. Maddox Fisher's farm, we hesitate not to declare that we view it as an important acquisition to our state, and therefore recommend it to the attention of every farmer who cultivates either hemp or flax. The construction of the machine is simple and does not appear likely to get out of order. We suppose that one of those machines having two breaks and moved with ease by one horse, might be built for about 30 or 40\$. We have no hesitation in stating that hemp may be broken in much greater quantities with the same labour, and with ease to the hands employed, and that much delay, severe labour, and considerable expense might be saved, to hemp raisers by the erection of these machines.

T. T. Barr,
Wm. W. Worley,
C. Coyle,
Bushrod Boswell,
Robert R. Barr.

Lexington, April 8th, 1809.
120 Acres of Military Land for Sale.
I offer for sale that well known place, formerly occupied by J. Kennedy, 120 acres from Lexington, on the road to Versailles, towards of 20 acres of Meadow, good water and Brick Buildings, large and roomy, on an excellent situation—Terms may be made known by application to the subscriber in Lexington.

September 16, 1709. Jacob Claar, \$50.

JOHNSON & WARNER,
Have just received from London an assortment of
REEVES' BEST WATER COLOURS,
IN BOXES,
Of one, two, three, and four rows:
ALSO, IN SINGLE CAKES,
A variety of inferior Colours in drops, cakes, &c. Boxes from 37 1-2 to \$1 75 cents per box.
Common Lead Ink Stand,
Loggerhead and small pewter do.
Ebony do. of different patterns,
Lignum Vitæ Sand Boxes,
Japan, do. do.
Glass, do. do.
Wise's Patent Steel Pens,
India Rubber,
Best Lead pencils,
Pounce Boxes and Pounce,
Camel Hair Pencils,
Camp Desks of various sizes and patterns,
Parchment, Sealing Wax, Waters, &c.
THEY HAVE ALSO FOR SALE
LITTELL'S KENTUCKY LAW.
A variety of Pocket Memorandum Books, a general assortment of Blank Books of the best quality, Paper of all kinds constantly on hand.
J. & W. HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,
Murray's English Reader,
Introduction,
Sequel to do,
Grammar, large and small,
Spelling Book, Exercises and Key,
And many other useful School Books.
Just Published, and for Sale as above,
JOHNSON & WARNER'S KENTUCKY ALMANAC,
For 1810.

N. B. Country Merchants are requested to visit the store. They will certainly find it their interest to get their books and stationery at Lexington in preference to importing them from Philadelphia, New-York or Baltimore.
Lexington, Ky. Sept. 16, 1709.

Madison County, set.—Taken up by Samuel Dennis, living on Rockcastle river, Madison county, one sorrel horse, three years old, bob tail, blaze face, no brand perceivable, between thirteen and fourteen hands high, appraised to twenty dollars.
Will. Miller.

June 15th, 1809.
Mississippi Territory of the U. S.
JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT,
JULY TERM, 1809—viz:
William Nash vs. Attachment.
Samuel Cabell.

ORDERED, that in this case, all proceedings be stayed, for the term of six months from the return of the process in this case, 24th July, 1809; and that notice shall issue from this court to the defendant, by post or other conveyance, to be inserted in the *Kentucky Gazette*, that the defendant appear, put in bail, and plead to the action of the plaintiff aforesaid, in which case his estate attached shall be liberated and his garnishee discharged, otherwise judgment shall go by default.
[A copy.]
Teste,
Josua Downs, Clk.

IN THE PRESS,
And will be published in a few days,
THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR 1810.

Richard Marsh & Son,

MACHINE MAKERS, ORIGINALLY FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

CARRY on their business, at the corner of Spring and Main streets Lexington—where they will furnish at short notice, the most modern and improved MACHINES for Carding and Spinning Wool, Cotton, Hemp, Flax, and Tow—these may be worked by water, by horses or by hand; at such reduced prices, that it will be no longer the interest of any one to import articles of this kind.

The samples of machines that they have executed in this state evidence that they are masters of their profession; and they flatter themselves that their work will bear a comparison with the manufactory of Manchester.

They wish to take two or three apprentices to the business—and will give generous wages to a Journeyman Blacksmith.

Lexington, August 15, 1809.

Valuable Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell Nine Negroes—an excellent house carpenter and joiner, his wife and seven children.—Four of their children are boys; two nearly grown, a third large enough to plough, the fourth a boy of four years old. Two of the girls are serviceable, the third a child of eighteen months old.—My price may be known, and negroes seen by application to
Saml. H. Woodson,
Jessamine county, 8th May, 1809.

IN conformity to a decree of the Clarke circuit court, at their June term, 1809, in a suit wherein Mathew Anderson is complainant, and Samuel Gardier, defendant—we, as commissioners, named in said decree, sell, on the second Saturday in December next, at three months credit,
One House and Lot in Winchester,
known in the plan of said town by No. 86. The sale to be on the premises, where we will attend.
James Symson, Com'r.
Wm. N. Lane, do.
Peter Flanigan, do.
August 28th, 1809. 3m.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
CLARKE CIRCUIT, Set.
June Term, 1809.

John Roberts, complainant
against
John Wilson, &c. defendants.

The defendant, George Eastman not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth.—On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next September term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the *Kentucky Gazette* for eight weeks successively.
(A copy.) Teste,
James Anderson, d. c. c. c.

FOR SALE.
ONE hundred and two acres of land, lying about three miles from Lexington and one-half mile from the Limestone road. It has two never failing springs of excellent water, well timbered, mixed with locust, about sixteen acres cleared, with a good cabin and other small buildings. I will sell it for low cash in hand; or I will give a short credit on a part of the purchase money. Any person wishing to purchase can call on Capt. Achilles Tandy, who will shew the land.—And for further particulars, apply to
Thomas Hughes.
Paris, Bourbon, June 20th, 1809. 1f

PAINTING, GLAZING,
AND
PAPER HANGING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Lexington, that he purposes carrying on the above business in all its various branches, on the lowest terms it ever has been done in the western country. He flatters himself from his experience for some years, and his strict attention to business to merit the patronage of a generous public. His shop is kept on Main street, opposite to Mr. Reed's chair making shop. All orders from the country will cheerfully be attended to, by the public's most obedient servant.
Geo. Ruth.
August 24th, 1809. 3

Dissolution of partnership.
The co-partnership of William & Dodge is, by mutual consent, dissolved. All those indebted to the firm are requested to call and settle their accounts with David Williamson, and all those to whom the firm are indebted are requested to call on him for settlement.
David Williamson.
David Dodge.

Sept. 9.
Dissolution of Partnership.
THE partnership of David & Spauld is dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant.
The business of David & Spauld will be continued by John Shedil, who keeps a house of entertainment in the house formerly occupied by Mr. George A. Webber, at the corner of Cross and Water streets.
John Shedil,
Anthony Duff.

Lexington, Sept. 16, 1809.
N. B. C. H. given for Barley.
3*

Committed to the Jail of Jessamine county, on the 6th inst. one NEGRO MAN, who calls himself Ben, and says he is the property of Richard Everton, late of Virginia. He was on his way to Orleans with his master when he left him. Ben is very black, thin visage, about twenty-two years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, he is very sensible and talkative; he had on a shirt and overalls of home-spun linen, and has with him a drab great coat lined with yellow flannel.
J. McKinney, D.
For J. MARTIN, sh'ff J. c.
Sent 14th, 1809. 2m

Scott county (set).—Taken up by Joseph Pogue, living near Shannon's mill, a bay mare, about four years old, star and snip, branded on the near shoulder with W. near hind foot white, about fourteen and a half hands high, appraised to thirty dollars and fifty cents. Given under my hand this twentieth day of May, 1809.
David Thomas, j. p.

Taken up by Thomas Haydon, living in Jessamine county, near Mount Pleasant meeting house, one bay mare, fifteen hands high, about twelve or thirteen years old, a small white on her left hind foot, branded on the near shoulder with W. or W. R. long mane and tail; appraised to thirty dollars, this 24th day of April, 1809.
3s*
Mandoab Singleton.

James Berthoud and Son,
Commission merchants at Shippingport, Falls of Ohio;
HAVE the honour of informing the public that they have received from New-Orleans, a large assortment of GROCERIES, which they will dispose of by wholesale at the following prices for cash, viz:
Brown Sugar 1st quality 17 cts per pound
do. 2d do. 15 do.
do. 3d do. 12 1-2 do.
Loaf Sugar 31 1-2 do.
Coffee 35 do.
Logwood 8 do.
Mackrels 25 dolls. per barrel,
Shippingport, August 8, 1809.

For Sale.
A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 665 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.
The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havana Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hoghead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.
Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with pricklers and templates, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description, Braces and Bits, &c. &c.
Halstead & Meglone.
Opposite the Market House Lexington, K.

THE subscribers inform all those indebted to them, that they will receive the following articles in payment, viz. Country sugar at 9d. per pound, Tobacco at 9s per hundred, Whiskey at 1d per gallon, country Linen at the usual prices. Any person availing themselves of the late flag nation act, passed by the legislature of this state, can expect no further indulgence than the law will protect them in.

N. B. 50 hogheads prime Tobacco wanted for home manufacture.

FANCY CHAIRS.
WILLIAM CHALLEN respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the FANCY CHAIR making business, in the house lately occupied by Mr. William Huston, on Main street, three doors below Main-Cross street, where he will carry on the above business with neatness and taste;—he flatters himself that from the long experience that he has had both in London and New-York, that his work will please those whom he calls on him. He has on hand and makes Black and Gold—White & do.—Brown and do.—Green and do.—Coquelico and do.—Bamboo &c. likewise Seetees to match any of the above descriptions, all of which will be made in the neatest fashions and highly varnished which can be packed to send to any part of the state, without injuring. He likewise makes Windsor Chairs—all orders will be thankfully received and attended to with punctuality and dispatch, and his prices made reasonable.
May 8th, 1809.

N. B. Chairs Repaired and Painted, and all kinds of Ornamental Painting and Gilding executed with neatness.

BLANK BOOKS,
WITH IRON SPRING BACKS, &c.
THE subscriber intends to continue to carry on the BOOK BINDING and STATIONERY in all its various branches, at his dwelling house, opposite the Kentucky Insurance office, on Mainstreet. His customers may depend upon having their work done in the neatest and best manner. He will constantly keep on hand, an assortment of Record Books, Day Books, Journals, Ledgers and all other kinds of Blank Books. Clerks and merchants can be supplied with BLANK BOOKS, made of the very best imported paper and materials, on the lowest terms. Books bound to any pattern.
William Essex.
Lexington, Dec. 11th, 1808.

Merchants and others who buy to sell again can be supplied wholesale with all kinds of the best WRITING PAPER, and BLANK BOOKS, on very liberal terms. Orders from any part of the western country, will be gratefully received and punctually executed.

Miss Sarah Comstock,
Tailoress, from Providence, Rhode Island,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she makes gentlemen's apparel of all kinds, and ladies' dresses. All those who may think proper to favor her with their custom, may find her at the house of Lyndon Comstock, Limestone street.
August 3, 1809.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for sale at the Book-Store of
JOHNSON & WARNER,
corner of Main and Mill Streets, Lexington—
Observations on the utility and administration, of purgative medicine in several diseases, by James Hamilton, M. D.
The Life and Essays of the late Dr. Franklin, price 75 cents.
They have also just received—
An Essay on the Divine authority of the New-Testament, by David Bogue, price 1 dollar.
Means of preserving health and preventing diseases, founded principally on an attention to air and climate, drink, food, sleep, exercise, clothing, passion of the mind, and retentions and exertions, with an appendix containing observations on bathing, cleanliness and ventilation, and medicine electricity, and on the abuse of medicine. Recommendations by several respectable physicians of New-York.
Geographical, Statistical and Political amusement; by which may be obtained a general and particular knowledge of the United States—in a series of interesting games, on a map designed for the purpose. This work is designed as an easy mean of uniting instruction with pleasure, and of obtaining in an agreeable manner, a familiar acquaintance with the form of the United States, and of each State and Territory, the relative positions, and their importance as respects the time of settlement, extent of territory, population, exports, and number of Senators and Representatives they are entitled to in the Congress of the Union; their islands, lakes, bays, rivers, cities, towns, villages, and most striking natural curiosities; the latitude, longitude, and population of the principal towns; notices of their history and improvements, &c. &c. By arranging the whole into a series of interesting games, it is intended to entice the youthful uninformed mind to an acquaintance with species of information highly useful, but which can be acquired in no other way, without careful and assiduous application. \$2 50
A peep into the sports of youth, ornamented with fifty-five copperplate engravings. 19 cents.
Fables, moral and interesting, adapted for the use of children, by Abm Baldwin; ornamented with a large number of handsome cuts. 37 1-2 cents.
Commentaries on the laws of England, by Sir W. Blackstone, with the last corrections, notes, and additions, by Edward Christian, Esq. 4 vol.
A treatise on Martial Law, and Court Martial, as practised in the United States of America; published by order of the Military Philosophical society, by A. Macombe, Esq. \$3 75.

Notice.
THE partnership of Fishel & Gallatin, copper and tin smiths, is by mutual consent this day dissolved; all persons indebted to the partnership, are requested to make payment, and those to whom the firm is indebted will please to furnish their accounts.
Michael Fishel,
Abram Gallatin.
22d July, 1809.

The business in future will be carried on by the subscriber, who has on hand a variety of Stills of different sizes, Baters, Kettles, Boilers, Copper Tea Kettles, &c. &c. and Tin Ware, by wholesale and retail.
Michael Fishel.
Tin Ware or Merchandise given for old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
For Sale at this Office.

REMOVAL.
E. WARTFIELD has removed his Apothecary's Shop to a house in the range of new brick buildings fronting the south-east side of the court house, second door above the corner house lately occupied by Mr. John Jordan. He has now on hand a large quantity of GENUINE MEDICINE, which he will sell cheap. Practitioners of Medicine can be supplied on terms more advantageous than they could at any of the shops in the Eastern states.
[C] Surgeons' Instruments of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Patent Medicines.
Lexington, Sept. 19, 1808.

Richard Barry,
Boot and Shoe-Maker, at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH SHOE,
NEAR to Wilton's Inn, hereby informs the public, that he has just received by Mr. Jeremiah Neave, from Philadelphia, an assortment of Calfskins, and Boot Legs, of the best quality; that he has in his employ good Workmen, and that his customers may be supplied with Boots and Shoes equal in beauty, neatness and durability, with any in America, at the shortest notice and at moderate prices.
Lexington, 14th Dec. 1808.

Strayed from the subscriber, living in Georgetown, about the last of April, a pair of town steers, three years old, brindle and white, their horns turn inwards toward the points; there is very little difference to be observed between them except one is a darker brindle than the other. Any person giving information of said steers, so that I get them again, shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable charges paid by
Saml. Shepard.
Georgetown, 19th July, 1809.

To be Reviced.
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will commence the second quarter of his dancing school, at the house of Capt. Postlethwait, on Friday next, provided a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained.—The quarter will consist of twenty-six days; and the terms Ten Dollars, to be paid at the expiration. The school will be held on every Friday and Saturday.
From the patronage which Mr. P. has received, and the general satisfaction given, he has no doubt but a sufficient number will be obtained prior to the day above mentioned.
Mr. PIES will also give private lessons in Music on the Piano Forte, Violin and Guitar.
Lexington, September 2, 1809.

MILLER'S INN.
THE subscriber takes the liberty of returning his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage. He has made several improvements to his former buildings, which render them as large and commodious as any in the state. He has on hand a good assortment of liquer, and will at all times use every exertion to furnish his house and stable with every thing necessary to the prompt and agreeable accommodation of those who may think proper to call on him. By punctual and personal attention to every department of his business, he hopes to merit a continuance of public patronage.
6m Robert Miller.
Richmond, Kentucky, August 18th, 1809.

NEW GOODS.
DAVID WILLIAMSON has (in addition to his former assortment) just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of good and fashionable Merchandise,
suitable for the present and approaching seasons.
[C] They will be sold unusually low.
Lexington, Sept. 1, 1809.

Notice.
WHEREAS the late John Peak, deceased of Scott county, in his last will and testament, left, or gave and bequeathed unto his daughters Constant Anderson, Milly Scott, Alice Sanders, Ellen Cullen, Molly Mulberry and Rachel Drake, 70 acres of land, lying on the Ohio, in Gallatin county, which he purchased of Cave Johnson, and 200 acres of land, lying on the south side of the Kentucky, on the waters of Paint Lick, in the county of Garrard, which was to be sold and the money arising to be given to the legatees, agreeably to the requisitions of said will. Now we, Presley Peak and Spencer Peak, executors of said John Peak deceased, will proceed, on the first day of Gallatin December court, to sell the said land on the Ohio, and on the first of the Garrard November court, proceed to sell the land on Paint Lick waters, agreeably to said will. It is to be understood that we shall only sell the claim of the said John Peak, without being responsible, if hereafter a prior or better claim should take said lands.
Presley Peak, Ex'ors.
Spencer Peak, do.
Sept. 22, 1809. 5*

NEW BOOK STORE.
JOSEPH PARKER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKSELLER.
Wood Street, corner of Fourth, Pittsburgh.
JOSEPH PARKER has obtained from Messrs. Wm. P. Ferrand & Co. and Messrs. Hopkins and Earle, of Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of Law, Miscellaneous, and School Books, comprising all the new works of each kind; all the important standard authors in science and general literature, together with a complete assortment of Greek and Latin classics, and school books of every description. Paper, quills, pencils and other stationery as above. The whole of which is intended for the supply of Bookstores, circulating Libraries and schools, through the western country, & will be furnished at the Philadelphia prices, with the addition of only four dollars per cwt. for carriage price.
September 12, 1809.
N. B. J. Parker has made such arrangements with the houses of Wm. P. Ferrand and Co. and Hopkins and Earle, that he will regularly receive from them all their own and other new publications, as well as all new imported books; and through them, will be enabled promptly to supply all orders for particular books.

Taken up by Hugh McCormack, on Eagle creek (at Cobb's Settlement) Scott county, a Bay Mare, 3 years old, a small star in her forehead, 14 hands high, no brand perceivable; appraised to \$5 30, before me.
John Guill, j. p.
May 25th, 1809.

CAUTION.
SOME time ago I assigned to a certain William Sparks, a note on William Sanders of Fayette County, for the sum of one hundred dollars, at the time of the assignment it was expressly understood, that I was not to be liable, on said assignment in case Sanders should prove insolvent—Sparks being better acquainted with Sanders than I was, took upon himself all risk. In consequence of an unjust attempt made by said sparks, to recover of me on account of my assignment in which he has failed, I give this notice to prevent honest men from trading with said Sparks for his pretended claim on me.
Thomas Woods.
Jessamine County Sept. 1st 1809.